Many people have no way of learning the value of investments, nor the duties that devolve upon one who must mauage his own financial affairs. Inexperienced persons quently inherit estates; a married ment of affairs of this kind; an executor or administrator or any one in charge of trust funds may have all the necessary legal advice and yet

THE INDIANA TRUST COMPANY offers the knowledge, experience and service required in all such cases as

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STOCKS WERE ACTIVE

WEEK'S BUSINESS IN WALL STREET SHOWS WIDE CHANGES.

Sugar Trust Shares Jump Up to Par Again-Local Market the Best Since December.

At New York, Saturday, money on call was nominally 214 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 3% @5 per cent. Sterling exchange was dull but steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.89@4.804 for demand and at \$4.87%@4.88 for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.881/201.90; commercial bills, \$4,86%.

Silver certificates, 60%c; no sales. Bar silver, 601se; Mexican dollars, 48%c. At London, bar silver 27 11-16d. Weekly bank statement shows the follow-

ing changes:

The banks now hold \$22,788,625 in excess of the requirements of the 25-per-cent, rule. Exports of specie from the port of New were: Gold, \$1,706,352; silver, \$58,200; dry goods, \$3,143,480; general merchandise, \$6,-

Total sales of stocks were 109,843 shares, including: American Sugar, 50,100; Balti-1 ore & Ohio, 2,100; Burlington, 1,600; Delavare & Hudson, 2,100; Distilling, 3,000; Erie, 4,000; Louisville & Nashville, 4,900; New Central, 2,900; Northwest, 2,400; St. 10,700; Union Pacific, 2,000; Western

Share speculation was quite active for a Saturday and in the main strong in tone, the purchases being largely for the short account. The market was heaviest in the early dealings, when London was a seller of the arbitrage specialties. At the end of a half hour the downward movement was checked and during the rest of the day the trend of prices was, as a rule, upward, the market closing in good tone. Sugar led the market in point of activity and was in good demand until this stock touched 100, a gain of 1% on Friday night. Then realizing sales caused a reaction of 134, with a final raily of 38; the preferred moved up 134 per cent., Baltimore & Ohio sold up 236c per cent., losing 32 per cent. at the close. Canadian Pacific advanced 334 per cent., the last being the highest prices made. The prices made. The grangers were inactive, except St. Paul, which was sold in round amounts by London houses, but receded only ½ per cent. and regained ¾ on late covering. The coalers are but slightly changed on the day. Advances were recorded in Lake Shore of 1½ and Tobacco of 1¼ and declines were established of

of 14 and declines were established of 1½ and declines were established of 1½ in Illinois Central, 1½ in Denver & Rio Grande preferred and 1 per cent, in Cotton Oil, St. Paul & Omaha preferred sold at 104%, sellers, against 109½ the previous regular sale. The other changes vere fractional. The week's transactions aggregated 1,136,-600 shares, a greater total than for some weeks past. The increased activity was mainly due to a heavy movement in Sugar, coincident with the declaration of the quar-terly dividend. Preceding the directors' meeting rumors were cleverly circulated

creating a general impression that the dividend would be scaled from 3 per cent. to 2'4 or 2. Short sales were thereby induced, and the price was lowered from 93% to 91'4. When, on Thursday, the full dividend was declared, the price rose, and par was reached Saturday, with a subsequent reaction to 991s. The net gain on the week is 61s. The preferred stock made an advance of 21s per cent. Baltimore & Ohio was subjected to continuous harmoning up to Friedrich to the full dividend was declared to subsequent reaches to the full dividend was declared to the full dividend was declared to the full dividend was reached Saturday, with a subsequent reached to subsequent reached saturday, with a subsequent reached to subsequent rea jected to continuous hammering up to Friday, when the low figure of 49 was touched, a break of 8% per cent from the previous week. The decline was due to reports that there was a probability that the road would be placed in the hands of a receiver and also that a reduction of divisions. road would be placed in the hands of a receiver, and also that a reduction of dividend would be rendered necessary. Denial of the receivership story and the assurance that the company is in a good financial condition caused a rally of 4 per cent., restricting the net loss to 45. Canadian Pacific fell 10 per cent., to 33. but rallied to 364. Chicago Gas began the week with an improvement of 14 per cent., to 72, but the mayoralty approval of the ordinance granting a franchise to an opposition company sent the price down to 70. Subsequently the stock rose to 724. Reading was quently the stock rose to 72%. Reading was sold down 2 per cent. on the ported coming foreclosure proceed recovering 1/4 per cent. The Coal shares were higher in the early dealings and New Jersey Central gained 2% per cent. and Delaware & Hudson 1%. Subsequent un-favorable developments in the anthracite

favorable developments in the anthracite industry brought about a recession in New Jersey Central of 4½ per cent., Delaware & Hudson, 3¼ and Lackawanna, 3. The low figures induced purchases and the net losses are but ¼ in New Jersey Central, 1¾ in Delaware & Hudson and 2¼ in Lackawanna. New York Central broke 2¾ per cent, on a renewal of the talk that the dividend would be scaled. The net loss is 1¾ per cent. scaled. The net loss is 1% per cent. The probability of a heavy assessment caused Erie to lose % per cent. on the week. The other more important net changes are: Advances—Hocking Valley preferred, 4½ per cent.; Tobacco, 4; Cotton Oll preferred, 3; Leather preferred, 2%, and Evansville & Terre Haute, Great Northern preferred, Lead and Pittsburg & Western preferred, 2. Declines—Oregon Improvement, 3% per cent.; St. Paul, M. & M., 3, and Quicksilver preferred, 2. The probability of a heavy preferred.

preferred, 2.

The bond trading during the day was rather quiet and the majority of transactions were at slightly lower figures. The aggregate sales were \$396,500. The bond market during the week was active, but somewhat irregular. Aggregate of sales were \$1.22,500. The main changes are: Declines—International & Great Northern thirds, 9 per cent.; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre fives, 7; Union Pacific collateral trust sixes, 6; Wheeling & Lake Erle Improvement fives, 34, and Erle second consols and Mexican National firsts, 3. Advances—Green Bay firsts, 8 per cent. and Union Elevated firsts, Cleveland & Canton firsts and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville seconds, 3.

Government bonds were steads. State Government bonds were steady. State bonds were dull.

The following table, prepared by James E. Berry, Room 16, Board of Trade, shows the range of quotations:

Open-High-Low-Cios-ing. est. est. ing. Adams Express 143
Alton & Terre Haute 143
Are rican Express 111
Atchison 234 334 334 338
Baltimore & Ohio 1529
Canada Pacific 1529
Canada Southern 48 48 48 48
Central Pacific 130
Chesapeake & Ohio 156
Chicago & Arton 147

Wayne..... Great Northern, pref. 20 2014 Manhattan
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Missouri Pacific. 1956 1954 1956
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Saturday's Bank Clearings. At Chicago—Clearings, \$12,730,000; for the week, \$88,918,000. New York exchange, par. Sterling exchange, posted, \$4.90 and \$4.881/2. Money, 4441/2 per cent, on call, 5473 per At Cincinnati—Money, 466 per cent. New York exchange, par and 40c premium. Clearings, \$1,994,050; for the week, \$12,479,600; for the same week last year, \$11,667,950. Baltimore—Clearings, \$1,852,123; bal-, \$303,198. Louis-Clearings, \$3,772,805; balances, \$786,048.

At Philadelphia—Clearings, \$9,869,527; balances, \$1,465,420; for the week, \$61,527,155; balances, \$8,938,552.

At New York-Clearings, \$76,803,485; balances, \$3,369,489; for the week, \$504,206,450; balances, \$33,979,971. At Boston-Clearings, \$14,904,512; balances, \$1,841,682; for the week, \$86,395,085; balances,

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Best Week's Trade of the Present

Year, with Firm Prices. In most departments the trade of the week ending March 9 was the largest of any week in the present year and the outlook for a good spring business brightens. Wholesale grocers, millinery houses, boot and shoe men, leather dealers and hardware merchants all speak of business as improving and say that the trade of the past week was the most gratifying of any week for some time. In prices fluctuations were few. This week closed with Sugar %c higher and other staple groceries unchanged. In dry goods there were no changes. In produce eggs declined from 18 to 12 cents and shippers predict still lower prices with genuine spring weather. Everything in the vegetable line is selling higher than in March last year. Oranges are coming in freely and taking the place of apples which are now in the luxury list. Provisions are moving more freely than at any time in months. The hide market is quiet and seed market active. Agricultural implement dealers report trade brisk and in excess of March, 1894.

and in excess of March, 1894.

The local grain market was rather tame the entire week. The bidding on change was indifferent and little interest was shown in either cereal and the variation in prices from day to day slight. The week closed with track bids ruling as follows:

Wheat—No 2 red, 53½c; No. 3 red, 51c; wagon wheat, 52c.

Corn—No. 1 white, 42½; No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 3 white corn, 42½c; No. 2 white, mixed, 41½c; No. 3 white mixed, 41½c; No. 2 yellow, 41¾c; No. 3 yellow, 41¾c; No. 2 mixed, 41½c; No. 3 mixed, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, 41½c; No. 3 mixed, 41½c; No. 3 mixed, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, 41½c; No. 3 mixed, 41½c

Bran—\$13. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$9; No. 2, \$8; No. 1 prairie, \$7.50; mixed, \$6.50; clover, \$6.50 per Poultry and Other Produce.

(Prices Paid by Shippers.) Poultry-Hens, 7c per lb; chickens, 7c; cocks, 3c; turkeys, toms, 4c per lb; hens, 7c per lb; ducks, 6c per lb; geese, \$4.80@5.40 per dozen for choice.

Eggs-Shippers paying 12c. Butter-Choice, 10@12c. Feathers—Prime geese, 50@22c per lb; mixed duck, 20c per lb. Game—Rabbits, 60@65c; mallard ducks, \$2.50 per doz; venison, per pound, 15@16c. Beeswax-20c for yellow; 15c for dark. Wool-Medium unwashed, 12c; fine merino unwashed, 8c: Cotswold and coarse comb-

ing, 10@12c; tub-washed, 16@18c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c less. HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Hides-No. 1 green-salted hides, 54c; No. 2, 44c. Calf Skins-Green-salted No. 1, 7c; No. Grease-White, 41/2c; yellow, 31/2c; brown,

Tallow-No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 31/2c. Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton. THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of wholesale dealers.) Candles and Nuts.

Candles—Stick, 6c per lb; common, mlxed, 6c; G. A. R. mixed, 6½; Banner stick, 10c; cream mixed, 9c; old-time mixed, 7c.

Nuts—Soft-shelled almonds, 16c; English walnuts, 12c; Brazil nuts, 9c; filberts, 11c; peanuts, roasted, 6@7c; mixed nuts, 10@12c. Canned Goods.

Peaches—Standard 3-pound, \$1.85@2; 3-pound seconds, \$1.50@1.65; 3-pound ple, \$1@1.10; California standard, \$2.25@2.50; California seconds, \$1.85@2. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-pound, 90@95c; raspberries, 2-pound, 95c@\$1; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$1.25@1.35; choice, \$2@2.25; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, 90@95c; light, 65@70c; 2-pound, full, \$1.80@1.90; light, \$1.10@1.20; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, \$1.10@1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.10@1.20; early June, \$1.25@1.50; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, \$1.20@1.25; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), \$1.10@2; 2-pound tomatoes, 85@90c.

Anthracite coal, all sizes, \$7.50 per ton; Anthracite coal, all sizes, \$1.30 per ton;
Pittsburg and Raymond City, \$4.25 per ton;
Jackson, \$4.25; block, \$3.25; Island City, \$3;
Blossburg and English cannel, \$5. All nut
coals 50c below above quotatoins.
Coke—Connellsville, \$3.75 per load;
crushed, \$3.25 per load; lump, \$3 per load. Drugs.

Alcohol, \$2.54@2.66; assafetida, 40c; alum, 4@5c; camphor, 47@50c; cochineal, 50@55c; chioroform, 60@65c; copperas, bris, 75@85c; cream tartar, pure, 26@28c; indigo, 65@80c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@40c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz. 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, \$2.05@2.30; madder, 14@16c; oil, castor, per gal, 96c@\$1; oil, bergamot, per lb, \$3; opium, \$2.65; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 35@40c; balsom copaiba, 60@65c; soap, castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda bicarb., 44@6c; salt-Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; salt-peter, 8@20c; turpentine, 26@40c; glycerine, 14@20c; iodide potassium, 33@3.10; bromide potassium, 40@45c; chlorate potash, 20c; borax, 12@14c; cinchonida, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 22@28c. Oils—Linseed, 59@62c per gal; coal oil, le-gal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 45c. Lard oils—Winter strained, in brls, 60c per gal; in half brls,

3c per gal extra. Dried Fruits. Figs-Layer, 11@14c per ib.
Raisins-Loose Muscatel, \$1.25@1.40 per box; London layer, \$1.35@1.75 per box; Valencia, 64@84c per lb; layer, 9@10c.
Peaches-Common, sun-dried, \$@10c per lb; California, 10@12c; California, fancy, 124@

Apricots—Evaporated, 9@13c.
Prunes—California, 6@10c per lb.
Currants—4½@5c per lb.

Dry Goods. Bleached Sheetings—Androscoggin L, 6c;
Berkeley, No. 60, 7c; Cabot, 6c; Capital,
5½c; Cumberland, 6½c; Dwight Anchor,
7½c; Fruit of the Loom, 6½c; Farwell, 6½c;
Fitchville, 5½c; Full Width, 5½c; Gill Edge,
5c; Gilded Age, 6c; Hill, 6½c; Hope, 5½c;
Linwood, 6½c; Lonsdale, 6½c; Lonsdale
Cambric, 8½c; Masonville, 6½c; Peabody,
5½c; Pride of the West, 10½c; Quinebaugh,
6c; Star of the Nation, 6c; Ten Strike, 5½c;
Popperell, 9-4, 15½c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 17c.
Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 5½c; Argyle,
5½c; Boott C, 4½c; Buck's Head, 5½c; Ciliton, CCC, 5c; Constitution, 60-inch, 7½c;
Carlisie, 40-inch, 7c; Dwight Star, 6½c;
Great Falls E, 6c; Great Falls J, 4½c; Fill
Fine, 6½c; Indian Head, 5½c; Lawrence, LL,
4¼c; Pepperell E, 5½c; Pepperell R, 5c; Pepperell, 9-4, 18½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 15c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 18½c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 20½c.
Prints—Atlen dress styles, 4½c; Allen's
staples, 4½c; Allen TR, 6c; Allen robes,
6½c; American indigo, 4½c; Arnold LLC,
6½c; Cocheco fascy, 5c; Cocheco madders,
6½c; Cocheco fascy, 5c; Manchester fancy,
65; Lamilton fabcy, 5c; Manchester fancy,
65; Lamilton fabcy, 5c; Manchester fancy,

and purples, 5%c; Pacific fancy, 5c; Pacific robes, 5%c; Pacific mourning, 6%c; Simpson Eddystone, 5c; Simpson Berlin solids, 5%c; Simpson's oil finish, 6c; Simpson's grays, 5c; Simpson's mournings, 5c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag staples, 5c; Amoskeag Persian dress, 6c; Bates Warwick dress, 6c; Johnson BF Fancles, 8%c; Lancaster, 5c; Lancaster Normandies, 6c; Carrollion, 4%c; Renfrew Dress, 6c; Whittenton Heather, 6c; Calcutta Dress styles, 5%c. Tickings—Amoskeag ACA. 10½c; Conestoga BF, 12c; Cordis 149, 9½c; Cordis, FT, 10c; Cordis ACE, 19c; Hamilton Awnings, 9c; Kimono Fancy, 17c; Lenox Fancy, 18c; Methuen AA, 19c; Oakland AF, 5½c; Portsmouth, 10½c; Susquehanna, 12c; Shetucket SW, 6½c; Shetucket F, 7c; Swift River, 5c. Kldfinished Cambrics—Edwards, 3¾c; Warren, 3½c; Slater, 3¾c; Genesee, 3¾c. Grain Bags—Amoskeag, \$12.50; American, \$12.50; Franklinville, \$15; Harmony, \$12.50; Stark, \$17.59.

Stark, \$17.50. Straight grades, \$2.50@2.75; fancy grades, \$2.75@3; patent flour, \$3.25@3.75; low grades, \$1.50@2.

Sugars—Hard, 4½65c; confectioners' A, 4½c; soft A, 3.90@4.10c; extra C, 3.65@3.85c; yellow C, 3.60@3.85c; dark yellow, 3½@3½c. Coffee—Good, 20@21c; prime, 21@22c; strict-Coffee—Good. 20@21c; prime, 21@22c; strictly prime, 22@24c; fancy green and yellow.
26@28c; ordinary Java, 30½@34½c. Roasted
—Old government Java, 33½@34c; golden Rio,
26c; Bourbon Santos, 27c; gilded Santos, 26c;
prime Santos, 25c; Cottage blended, 23½c;
Capital blended, 22c; Pilot, 21½c; Dakota,
20½c; Brazil. 20c; 1-pound packages, 22¼c.
Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 30@40c; choice, 40@45c;
syrups, 23@30c. Salt-In car lots, 95c@\$1; small lots, \$1@ Spices—Pepper, 15@18c; allspice, 10@15c; cloves, 15@20c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 65@75c per pound.

Rice—Louisiana, 4½@5½c; Carolina, 4¾@

Rice-Louisiana, 4½@5½c; Carolina, 4½@66¾c.

Beans-Choice hand-picked navy, \$2.15@2.25 per bu; medium hand-picked, \$2@2.10; limas, California, 5½@6c per pound.

Twine-Hemp, 12@18c per lb: wool, \$@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 15c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c.

Shot-\$1.20@1.25 per baz for drop.

Lead-6½@7c for pressed bars.

Flour Sacks (paper)-Plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl, \$5; ¾ brl, \$8; ¼ brl, \$16; No. 2 drab. plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$4.25; 1-16 brl, \$6.50; ⅓, \$10·1½, \$20; No. 1 cream, plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$7; 1-16, \$8.75; ⅓, \$14.50; ¼, \$28.50. Extra charge for printing.

Wooden Dishes-No. 1, per 1,000, \$2.50; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$3.50; No. 5, \$4.50.

Woodenware-No. 1 tubs \$5.25@5.75; No. 2 tubs, \$4.50(75; No. 2 tubs, \$4.64.50; 3-hoop pails, \$1.50@1.60; 2-hoop pails, \$1.15@1.25; double washboards, \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.50@1.85; clothes pins, 50@85c per box.

Iron and Steel. Bar iron, 1.20@1.30c; horseshoe bar, 21/20 21/2c; nail rod, 6c; plow slabs, 21/2c; American cast steel, 8c; tire steel. 21/4@3c; spring steel, 41/2@5c.

Leather. Leather—Oak sole, 30@40c; hemlock sole, 24@30c; harness, 28@30c; skirting, 31@32c; single strap. 41c; black bridle, per doz, \$60@95; fair bridle, \$60@78 per doz; city kip. 55@75c; French kip, \$5c@\$1.10; city calfskins, \$5c@\$1; French calfskins, \$1@1.80. Nails and Horseshoes.

Steel cut nails, \$1.10; wire nails, \$1.25 rates; horseshoes, per keg, \$3.75; mule shoes, per keg, \$4.75; horse nails, \$4@5 per box. Tinners' Supplies.

Best brand charcoal tin, IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$6@6.50; IX, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$8@8.50; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$5.25@5.50; IC, 20x 28, \$10.50@11; block tin, in pigs, 25c; in bars, 27c. Iron—27 B iron, 3c; C iron, 4c; galvanized, 70 and 10 ac cent, discount. Sheet zinc, 5@5½c. Copper bottoms, 20c. Planished copper, 24c. Solder, 13@14c. Produce, Fruits and Vegetables.

Cabbage—Per bri, \$2.25@2.50; California cabbage, \$3.25 per crate.
Cranberries—\$11@12 per bri; \$4 per box. Sweet Potatoes-Jerseys, \$323.25 per bri; Onlons-Per bu, yellow, \$1; red. \$1.25 per bu; per barrel, yellow, \$3; per barrel, red, \$3.50; Spanish onions, \$1.35 per crate. Cheese-New York full cream, 12@14c; skims, 367c per lb. Lemons-Messina, choice, \$363.50 per box; fancy lemons, 34.

Potatoes—Per bri, \$2.5; per bu, 75c.
Seed potatoes—Early Ohio, \$1 per bushel;
Early Rose, 90c per bushel.
Apples—Per bri, New York and New England stock, seconds, \$3:50; choice, \$4.50. Celery-Per bunch, 30@35c, according to Oranges-Florida, \$3@3.50; California seed-

lings, \$2.75@3 per box; navels, \$3.50@3.75; budded fruit, \$3.25@3.50.

Turnips—75c@\$1 per brl.

Parsnips—\$1.25@1.50 per brl.

Pine Apples—\$1.50@2 per doz. Lettuce-15@18c per lb. Onion Sets-Yellow, \$2.50; white, \$3 per bu.

Seeds. Clover-Choice, recleaned, 60-lb, \$5.15@5.40 Clover—Choice, recleaned, 60-lb, \$5.15@5.40; prime, \$5.25@5.40; English choice, \$5.40; prime, \$5.65; Alsike, choice, \$6.15@6.65; Alfalfa, choice, \$4.90@5.19; crimson or scarlet clover, \$3.90@4.40; timothy, 45-lb, choice, \$2.75@2.85; strictly prime, \$2.60@2.75; blue grass, \$2.65; strictly prime, \$2.50@2.60; blue grass, fancy, 14-lb, \$1.40@1.50; extra clean, \$5@90c. Orchard grass, extra, \$1.85@2.05; Red top, choice, \$1@1.25; extra clean, 90c@\$1. English blue grass, 24-lb, \$2.20@2.35

GOOD POINTS OF A HORSE. The Eye and the Head and the Feet Show the Animal's Nature.

H. C. Merwin, in the Century. And this brings us to consider what are and this brings us to consider what are the marks of a good, serviceable horse, such as most people want to buy. The chief points are the eye and head; for, whether on the score of safety or of pleasure in ownership, the essential thing is to have a horse that is intelligent and gentle, or one that is intelligent and vicious, rather than stupid, for stupid horses are the most dangerous of all. Every horse shows his character in his head, and chiefly in the eye, just as certainly as a man shows his character in his face; although, as in the case of men, the state of the case of men, the state of the case of men. it is not always easy to read what is writ-ten in the equine features. But as to horses of positive character, positively good or positively bad, there need be no mistake, once bought a mare of a dealer, for woman's use, without even taking her out of the stable. She seemed to be sound, and I felt sure from her eye that she was and I felt sure from her eye that she was unusually gentle and safe, and so she proved to be. On the other hand, out of six or eight horses shown to me at a sale stable on another occasion, I rejected one—the best in the lot otherwise—because his eye, though not absolutely bad, was such as to arouse suspicion, and the owner afterward admitted to me that the animal ward admitted to me that the animal ward. ward admitted to me that the animal was different from the rest, in being a little

I mention these instances to show that any person of average intelligence can learn, by taking pains, to read the equine character. Horse-dealers and trainers seldom make a study of this matter, because they do not care about it. What you should look for is a large, clear luminous eye; what you should distrust is a small eye, a what you should distrust is a small eye, a protruding eye, a sunken eye, an eye that shows the white, glancing backward, which, indicates bad temper; and above all, a glassy, tremulous eye, which indicates stupidity. There should be a considerable space between the eyes. The ears and the carriage of them are hardly less significant. Well-cut ears that move continually with a general tendency to be pricked forward indicate a good and lively disposition. Large ears, if well shaped, are better than very small or "mouse" ears. Lop-ears, coarse ears, ears planted either very far

coarse ears, ears planted either very far apart or very close together, are to be viewed with great distrust.

Next in importance to the head come the feet. They should be of medium size, neither steep like a mule's, nor flat, but sloping at a medium angle. The best feet are "cup-shaped," that is, so formed that when you pick them up they will hold As to the other points of a horse, I shall

As to the other points of a horse, I shall not attempt to go into details, because I fear that they would convey information only to those who do not need it. But this may be said generally by way of advice: Avoid a long-backed or thin-waisted, still more a long-legged, horse. Look for a compact, rather low-standing beast, with a good head, good eyes, and well-shaped ears, and you cannot go far wrong.

Boston Transcript.

Too Free Use of Drugs.

The Listener has received a very interesting letter, from a source which gives it authority, with reference to the increasing practice, among people who should know better, of taking drugs without a prescription. There are now used a considerable number of proprietary remedies, nearly all of them the cold-tar products, which promise instant relief from headaches, neuralgia and diseases induced by overwork and poorly nourished nerves. These bear well-known names, and are all powerful hypnotic, antifebrile or opiate remedies. These quick-acting medicines will stop pain—and so will morphine and the pistol. They may be equally suicidal. Their action is first to stimulate and then to depress the heart's action, bringing on permanent weakness. The Listener's informant avers that the majority of cases of sudden death, "heart failure," the collapsing of the patient when there is every reason to be confident of recovery, are due to the self-administration for some time of some proprietary remedy; and that the cause of Bishop Brooks's death was one of these remedies—an opiate. Several cases, in which either death or a condition from which the sufferer was with great difficulty rescued, are cited as within the personal knowledge and attendance of the correspondent. Evidence is certainly accumulating in great abundance of the danger which lies in the taking of these powerful coal-tar medicines. They should certainly never be taken at all without a physician's prescription. If the Yankee race is the "pick of all creation," it would be a pity to have it drug itself to death. The Listener has received a very interest-

no wheat in Michigan now but represents surplusage from previous crops. The weather was cold, and after a spell of mild weather and rain it had turned cold enough, since the day before to convert the rain and melted snow in the wheat fields into sheets of ice. The week's exports of flour and wheat from both coasts amounted to 3,272,000 bu, compared with 2,689,000 bu a week ago, and 2,851,000 bu a year ago. The primary market receipts were 294,000 bu. The Liverpool market was quoted firm, with upward tendency. A dispatch was received stating that Newport News had shipped 48,000 bris of flour and 50,000 bu of wheat in twenty-four hours, and that freight engagements had been made for the shipment of 600,000 bu of wheat during the remainder of the month of March. Shorts became buyers and the market wound up strong. May opened 4c higher, at 54%c, and did not get

below 54%c, closing at 55c. The day's business in corn was good in amount and generally on the up grade in the matter of prices. The carload market was firm and made a similar advance to that made in the pit, although the demand came chiefly from the elevator people, the through billed market being comparatively slack. New York advised acceptances of cable offers made from there vesterday and that market was quoted firm in consequence. The export clearances from the four principal Atlantic ports were very but, 237,000 bushels were reported cleared from Newport News. May opened at from 45%c to 45¼c, sold up to 45¾c and closed with sellers at the latter figure. To-day the bullish feeling in wheat and corn also took a hold on oats and for a brief period considerable activity was noticeable. This, however, was cut short by the closing bell before any especial factors could materialize. Prices followed

factors could materialize. Prices followed those of corn, opening about steady, selling up and resting at the top prices of the day, May from 29½@29¼c to 29½c.

The provision market lost a trifle of the bullish feeling which was so prominent the day before. Pork opened with a drop from \$11 as it closed yesterday, to \$10.85 and sold as low as \$10.82½. Afterward, the strength in wheat and corn gave a "bracer" under which its spirits rose. The price advanced to \$10.97½, and it closed at \$10.95, sellers, a decline of 5c for the day. Lard and ribs dropped .02½c of yesterday's closing value. Baidwin and Sam Wolf were the most prominent buyers and Cudahy Packing Company the best sellers. Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 30 cars; corn, 185 cars; oats, 125 cars; hogs, buyers and



and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, 111,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 120,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Seaboard's Commercial Metropolis.

NEW YORK, March 9 .- Flour-Receipts, 19,900 brls; exports, 4,300 brls; sales, 7,300 mand for low grade winters; city mill quiet at \$4@4.15; winter patents, \$2.80@3.15; city mill clears, \$3.35; winter straights, \$1.70@ 2.15; Minnesota patents, \$3.05@3.80; winter extras, \$1.90@2.40; Minnesota bakers' \$2@ 3.60; winter low grades, \$1.70@2.50; spring low grades, \$1.75@1.90; spring extras, \$1.85 @2.35; Southern flour dull; common to fair extra, \$1.80@2.40; good to choice extra. \$2.40 @2.95. Rye flour firm; sales, 300 bris; superfine, \$2.70@2.90; fancy, \$2.90@3.15. Buckwheat flour dull at \$1.60@1.70; buckwheat quiet at 49@53c. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, \$1.08@1.10; Brandywine, \$2.90. Rye nominal; car lots, 55c; boat loads, 55@56c. Barley steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, 65c delivered; two-rowed State, 60@61c; Canada, 70@721/2c. Barley malt steady; Western, 70 @72c; Canada Western, 68@70c; six-rowed.

Wheat-Receipts, none; exports, 95,500 bu; sales, 1,345,000 bu futures, 112,000 bu spot. sales, 1,345,000 bu futures, 112,000 bu spot. Spots strong; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 59%c; afloat, 60%c; f. o. b., 61%c afloat; No. 1 Northern, 68%c delivered; No. 1 hard, 69%c delivered. Options ruled higher all the morning on big weekly exports from both coasts, firm cables, a big decrease in English farmers' delivertes for the week, bullish Michigan State report and good covering. Trading mostly local, closed at %@%c higher. No. 2 red, March, closed at 59%c; May, 59%@60c, closed at 59%c; June closed at 59%c; July, 59%@601-16c, closed at 60c; August closed at 60c; September closed at 60%c; December, 62%@6215-16c, closed at 62%c. 60c; September closed at 60%c; December, 62% 62 15-16c, closed at 62%c.

Corn—Receipts, 9,800 bu; exports, 1,100 bu; sales, 285,000 bu futures, 6,000 bu spot. Spots market strong; No. 2, 50%c in elevator; steamer yellow, 51%c delivered. Options ruled higher on expectations of a bullish crop report Monday and sympathy with wheat, closing ½0%c higher. May, 49% 50%c, closed at 50%c; July, 49% 650, closed at 50%c; July, 49% 650, closed at 50%c.

Wheat too.

Oats—Receipts, 64,100 bu; exports, 1,500 bu; sales, 25,000 bu futures, 30,000 bu spot. Spots firm; No. 2, 334,0334c; No. 2 delivered, 244c; No. 3, 324c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 364c. Track white, 37d4c. Options higher with corn, closing at 3c net advance; March closed at 335c.

Hay steady; shipping, 45,650c; good to choice, 55,670c. Hops weak; State, common to choice, old, 367c; 1894, 4610c; coast, old, 324c; 1894, 6611c.

Hides steady; wet saled New Orleans selected, 45 to 65 pounds, 54,66c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 24 to 30 pounds, 7674c. Leather firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 144,607c.

Weights, 144,607c. hemlock sole. Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 144/2017c.

Beef s.eady; family, \$10/212.50; extra mess, \$7.50/38. Beef hams, \$18; trierced beef, packed, \$8/2010; city extra India mess, \$16/218.50. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 5/20/6c; pickled shoulders, 4/20/44/c; pickled hams, 8/20/44/c; Lard easy; Western steam closed at 6.8c nominal. Sales city at 6/3/68c; sales 100 tierces. Option sales, March closed at 6.8c nominal; refined steady; continent, 7.20c; S. A., 7.60c; compound, 5c.

Pork quiet but firm; new mess, \$11.75/20 12.25; family, \$11.50/212; short-clear, \$13/20 14.75.

14.75.
Butter weaker: Western dairy, 8@12½c: Western creamery, 14@13c: Western factory, 7@12c; Elgins, 19½c; imitation creamery, 9 @14c; State dairy, 12@18c; State creamery, 194c. Cheese quiet; State, large, 96114c; small, 612c; part skims, 2664c; full skims, 14 Eggs lower; State and Pennsylvania, 15c; Eggs lower; State and Pennsylvania, 15c; estern fresh. 15½c; Southern, 14@15½c; reipts, 6,426 packages.
Tallow firm; city, 4½c; country, 4½c.
Cotton-seed all quiet; prime crude, 22c; off ude, 20@22c; prime summer yellow, 25c; summer yellow, 25@28c, nominal; yellow tter grades, 27@28c; prime summer white, 120c. nominal.

changed to 5 points advance, ruled exceptionally dull and featureless on small local trading; closed dull at 5610 points net advance. Sales, 1,250 bags, including: March, 15.15c, and July, 14.85c. Spot coffee Rio nominal; No. 7, 164c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 184,600 bags; cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 21,000 bags; affoat for the United States, 21,000 bags; total visible for the Uni

English Grain Trade. LONDON, March 9 .- The weather continues milder. According to general opinion the British wheat crop has escaped damage. The market for wheat during the past week ruled firm, owing to light stocks in the United Kingdom, restricted offers, stronger advices and better demand from the continent. Earlier in the week American advices gave some support to the market, which closed firm but inactive for car-goes. Parcels were in moderate demand and spot quiet. Red winter parcel from New York, on passage, was quoted at 21s 1014d. Maize was firm, scarce and in fair 1014d. Maize was firm, scarce and in fair demand. Mixed American parcel, March de-livery, was quoted at 19s 6d. Barley was firm at 3d to 6d dearer. Oats were firm but

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 12,390 brls; shipments, 25,601 brls; sales, 1,775 brls. Wheat firmer; spot and month, 59%c bid; March 60%@60%c steamer; No. 2 red, 5614@5614c; receipts, 5,974 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu; stock, 436,469 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 581/2060c; Southern on grade, 57@60c. Corn strong; spot, 4814@489/c; month, 481/4c bid; May, 49@491/4c; steamer mixed, 471/20473/c; receipts, 21,559 bu; shipments, 17,143 bu; stock, 394,897 bu; sales, 8,000 bu; Southern white corn, 481/2049c; Southern yellow, 48@481/4c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 361/2037c; No. 2 mixed, 34@341/4c; receipts, 1,142 bu; stock, 228,816 bu. Rye dull; No. 2, 57c; receipts, 916 bu; stock, 71,132 bu. Hay steady; good demand; good to choice timothy, \$12,50@13. Grain freights steady and unchanged. Sugar firm and un-BALTIMORE, March 9.-Flour unchanged steady and unchanged. Sugar firm and un-changed. Butter steady and unchanged. Eggs weak; fresh, 14c. Cheese firm and un-

KANSAS CITY, March 9.-Wheat higher: No. 2 hard, 52c; No. 2 red, 52@52½c; rejected, 48c. Corn active and ¼@½c higher; No. 2 mixed, 40@40½c; No. 2 white, 40½@4ic. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 31c. Rye firm; No. 2, 52c. Flaxsed dull at \$1.30. Bran firm at 67@69c. Hay dull, weak and unchange Butter weak; creamery, 14@18c; dairy, 14c. Eggs weak and unsettled at 101/2c fresh. Receipts-Wheat, 1,000 corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu. Shipments-Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Quiet and Lower-Hogs Active and Higher-Sheep Stendy.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.-Cattle-Receipts none; shipments, 100. There were but few fresh arrivals and the market was quiet at a shade lower prices. All sold

duter at a singe to the
at the close.
Export grades\$5.00@5.53
Good to choice shippers4.25/44.75
Fair to medium shippers 3.75@4.19
Common thin shippers 3.00@3.50
Feeders, 900 to 1,100 pounds 3.75@4.25
reeders, 500 to 1,100 bounds
Stockers, 500 to 800 pounds 3.00@3.50
Good to choice heifers 3.50@4.00
Fair to medium heifers 3.00@3.35
Common thin heifers 2.25@2.75
Good to choice cows 3.25@3.75
Fair to medium cows 2.75@3.10
Common old cows 1.50@2.50
Veals, good to choice 4.00@5.25
Veals, common to medium 2.50@3.50
Bulls, good to choice 3.00@3.75
Bulls, common to medium 2.00@2.75
Milkers, good to choice30.00@40.00
Milkers, common to medium18.00@27.00
Hogs-Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,500. The
quality was good. The market opened ac-

tive and higher, and closed quiet, with all sold. Light Sheep and Lambs-Hardly enough here to establish a market. The feeling is steady.

Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, March 9.—In cattle to-day's receipts were about 1,000 and for the week the total is about 45,425. There was only a limited demand, but it did not need to be very considerable to take care of so small a supply. Sales were on a basis of \$3.75@ 6.10 for common to fancy dressed beef and shipping steers, \$2.50@4.50 for stockers and feeders, and \$1.50@4.50 for cows and bulls. Texas cat le were quoted at \$3@3.50 for bad bulls and \$3.75@5 for steers.

The receipts of hogs were estimated at 23,000, making 205,139 for this week, which is about 20,000 more than for last week. Although the fresh and stale hogs combined did not exceed 26,000 head, sales could not be made except at shaded prices. The opening was about like yesterday's close, but the market soon sagged and later was 5c lower.

lower.

The sheep market was without important change. There was not much demand, but receipts were few and were easily disposed of at yesterday's quotations, sales making on a basis of \$2.50@4.50 for poor to choice sheep and \$3.25@5.50 for lambs. Receipts were about 800 head and the total for the week were 55,000 against 50,564 last week and 52.225 a year ago.

Receipts—Cattle, 1,000; calves, 50; hogs, 23,-000; sheep, 800.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; shipments, 1,700. The supply was too meager to make a market, and only a retail trade was done, at previous quotations.

Hogs-Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 6,600.

Market weak and 5c lower; heavy, \$4.20@ 1.40; mixed, \$4@4.30; light, \$3.90@4.20. Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, 400. Best grades firm; common weak. Fair native mixed, \$3.63.45; medium, \$3.50@3.90; top grades, \$4.25@6.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.-Cattle-Market closed steady on all grades; extra shipping, \$4.50@4.75; best butchers, \$3.75@4.10; feeders, \$3.63.60; stockers, \$2.63. Hogs-Receipts light; market ruled steady throughout the day. The outlook is fair. Choice packing and butchers, \$4.25@4.35.

Sheep—Good to extra shipping sheep, \$2.75@3: fair to good, \$2.50@2.75: extra lambs, \$3.50

@3.75; fair to good, \$3@3.50. EAST BUFFALO, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 45 head; dull and 10@15c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,850 head; market easier to 5c lower; mixed packers, \$4.40@4.50; mediums, \$4.45@4.50; good heavy, \$4.50@4.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,200 head; market slow and easier; sheep, \$1.75@3.90; wethers, \$4@4.85; lambs, \$3.25@5.85. CINCINNATI, March 9.—Hogs active at \$3.85@4.50; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,200. Cattle active and strong at \$2.50\(\text{05.20} \); receipts, 200; shipments, 100. Sheep firm at \$2@4.50; receipts, 100; ship-

The applications of the following-named Indianians have been granted:
Original-William H. Grant, Kendallville, Noble county; Samuel Ruth, Walton, Cass: John Cheesman, West Lebanon, Warren; William A. Greene, New Albany, Floyd; Harvey A. Wright, Indianapolis, Marion.
Restoration and additional-George T. Ogden (deceased), Kokomo, Howard county.
Increase-Herman I. Watjen, Vincennes, Knox county; Thomas E. Jones, Sandborn, Knox; George C. Bye, Milltown, Crawford; Allen P. Jackson, Fort Wayne, Allen.
Reissue-William P. Smith, Whitestown, Boone county; Philip A. Carr, Ligonier, Noble; John G. Krathie, Knox, Stark.
Original Widows, etc.-Eliza A. Moak, Lagrange, Lagrange county; Amanda M. Ogden, Kokomo, Howard; Mary A. Deeds, Terre Haute, Vigo.

Afraid of the Book Microbe. Boston Herald.

Boston Herald.

Literary students in Paris now wear muzzles when perusing the old books in the National Library, not because there is fear they will bite the rare volumes, but merely to prevent the inhalation of the book microbes into the lungs. The germ scare has made men do many finny things, but terror of the dust of ages has reached the comical point when muzzles are deemed necessary by librarians. As the old woman said, when her children remonstrated with her for some imprudence, "Tut, tut, I'll

| LINCOLN'S EARLY LIFE |

GEN. VIELE ON THE FLATBOATMAN AND RAILSPLITTER STORIES.

He Objects to Placing Lincoln in These Classes, and Is Sharply Criticised by Another Writer.

Gen. Egbert L. Viele, in New York Tribune. The editor of the Bulletin of the American Iron and Trade Association has shown in a very well-written article the incorrectness of the statement that Mr. Lincoln was utterly destitute of heredity, i. e., had no ancestors worthy of mention. It is shown that, on the contrary, he came of an intellectual and distinguished race. It is now in order for some controversial genius to prove by Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting that, like Topsy, he was not born at all. A contributor to the Tribune makes a somewhat discourteous attempt to criticise

my protest against classing Mr. Lincoln

with an unsavory set employed on the West-

ern rivers and known as "flatboatmen," of whom, as a class, such as I knew of them for several years, I will add that they were a drunken, blasphemous and obscene lot. Your contributor garbles my description of these people, and still insisting that Mr. Lincoln was actually a flatboatman, quotes what he calls an autobiography of Mr. Lincoln, given to some person in 1860, and evidently used in the presidential canvass of that year for the purpose of showing that Mr. Lincoln was a man of the people, which was very proper under the circumstances. This account of his early exploits, written in his usual vigorous style, states that he and another boy or young man navigated a flatboat, without other assistance, to New Orleans. This was evidently the trip he told me of. On another occasion he was employed to repeat this trip. This, the writer seems to think, made Mr. Lincoln a flatboatman, "with all its name implies." Mr. Henry Ward Beecher learned by observation how to shoe a horse, and took great pleasure in relating his skill in horseshoeing, which on one occasion elicited from an old hand the compliment that a good blacksmith was spoiled when he was made a preacher. Yet we have not been told "historically" that Mr. Beecher began life as a blacksmith. Daniel Webster, when a boy, worked on his father's farm, being especially charged with the care of the cows. Yet "history" does not inform us that the great Webster began life as a "cowherd." When I was a boy I was very fond of sawing wood, and probably sawed as much wood as Mr. Lincoln split into rails. At any rate, I derived from it a rails. At any rate, I derived from it a physical vigor which has been of great service to me since. Yet it never occurred to me that I began life as a wood sawyer. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Greeley both delighted in cutting down trees. There is a fascination in the use of a good, sharp ax, and taken in connection with his wonderful strength, Mr. Lincoln undoubtedly derived great pleasure from splitting rails, and I reassert, notwithstanding the crushing irony of your contributor, that Mr. Lincoln enjoyed very much, on proper occasions, "showing off" his skill and strength with an ax, to the great astonishment of many who imagined they were stronger than he was and whose attempts at imitation amused him excessively.

It seems hardly necessary that the virtues and fame of Abraham Lincoln, so dear to every true American, and which, as time rolls on, are entwining his memory with that of Washington, should be associated constantly with a class to which he did not belong. The life of a pioneer and his family is of necessity a laborious one, and out of the pioneers of America have come her greatest men. There is no degradation in labor, but there is in low association, and it was utterly impossible that the associations to which I refer could have bred such a man as Lincoln. Let the "flatboatman" and the rallsplitter, good enough for electioneering purposes, be relegated to obscurity, with the log cabin and hard cider of the Harrison campaign, and let us think of to every true American, and which, as time ity, with the log cabin and hard cider of the Harrison campaign, and let us think of him always as the center figure in the great-est crisis of our history.

I enjoyed an intimate personal acquaint-ance with Mr. Lincoln in the darkest period ance with Mr. Lincoln in the darkest period of the war, and was his companion for days and nights together. I ought to know something of his character. I do. I know him to have been gifted with the highest order of literary thought and with a delicate and refined sensibility, to have been a voluminous reader and a hard student, with a marvelous memory. His powers of analysis and his clearness of conception were wonderful. His mental processes, like his physical powers, were quick and strong. His weakness was his tenderness of heart. He called it a vice because of its influence over him. Yet it is this very trait that added so much to the pathos of his life and to the wrong of his sudden taking off.

Viele's Statements Criticised. A. L., in New York Tribune.

I have just read with no little indignation Gen. Egbert L. Viele's letter of Feb. 18, denying that Mr. Lincoln was a flatboatman, as was stated by Mr. Bancroft in his funeral oration before both houses of Congress, and since by Mr. Depew in an address lately delivered by him in Vermont. General Viele's description of a "flatboat" and its general uses is wrong, but I will let that pass, as it has no real bearing on the case in question. His statement about Mr. Lin-coln's railsplitting merely to show his great strength is likewise entirely fictitious.

I was personally acquainted with Mr. Lincoln since 1858, and have often heard him relate his experiences as a railsplitter and as a flatboatman, and have a portion of one of the black walnut rails he and John Hanks of the black walnut rails he and John Hanks split in Macon county, in Illinois, in 1830. In place of being ashamed of his early work, Mr. Lincoln took great pride in it, and in relating his connection therewith. From his earliest youth he was fond of being on the water, and when only seventeen years old assisted James Taylor in managing a flatboat that was used as a ferry to cross the Ohio river at the mouth of Aning a flatboat that was used as a ferry to cross the Ohio river at the mouth of Anderson's creek, in Indiana. For this service he received 37 cents per day. When nineteen years old he determined to become a flatboatman, but was persuaded out of the notion then by his friend Wood.

In March, 1828, James Gentry, an Indiana neighbor, fitted out a flatboat with a stock of grain and meat for a trading expedition to New Orleans, and hired Mr. Lincoln to work on the boat. This he did, and was paid \$8 per month and board for his labor. On the boat he was "bow hand," and that position entailed the most laborious duty connected with the voyage. In 1830 Mr. Lincoln came to Illinois and settled five miles northwest of the then small village of Decatur (now a charming, large and miles northwest of the then small village of Decatur (now a charming, large and prosperous city), in Macon county. Here he and John Hanks "broke up" fifteen acres of sod, and, as John Hanks told me, "Abe and myself split wainut rails enough to fence the place in."

I saw John Hanks bring a pile of these rails into a State convention in Illinois

I saw John Hanks bring a pile of these rails into a State convention in Illinois where Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for some office, and I distinctly remember the excitement that was caused thereby. When living at Goose Nest Prairie, in Coles county, Illinois, Mr. Lincoln said he "worked at odd jobs in the neighborhood," and of these jobs rail-splitting was not an unusual work. As late as 1831 he split three thousand rails for Major Warnick, and walked daily three miles to his work and the same distance in returning from it.

In 1831 he met Denton Offut, a general trader and speculator, and who often sent flatbeats loaded with grain and provisions In 1831 he met Denton Offut, a general trader and speculator, and who often sent flatboats loaded with grain and provisions to New Orleans. Lincoln was introduced to Offut by John Hanks, and they two and a cousin of Lincoln's named Johnson hired themselves to Offut to work as flatboat men on a boat he was then getting ready for a trip to New Orleans. For his service he was paid 50 cents per day, and was to have a small share of the profits of the trip. For some reason unknown to me Offut failed to start the boat, as originally intended, but determined to build another, and Hanks and Lincoln and Johnson were employed about four weeks in building the boat, and during that time Lincoln acted as cook for the building party. By April 19 the boat had been built and loaded, and had reached New Salem, in Sangamon county, Illinois. From New Salem they floated down the Sangamon river to the Illinois, and down that to the Mississippi, and thence to New Orleans, where they arrived in May. He returned to New Salem in August, 1831, and after that on at least two occasions acted as pilot on steamers on the Sangamon river.

These facts I got from Mr. Lincoln peron the Sangamon river.

These facts I got from Mr. Lincoln personally, and they are substantially related by Hill, Lamon, Herndon, Nicolay and Hay, and were known to be true by hundreds of persons of my acquaintance in central Hill-nois.

I think nothing further is required to re-fute the romancing of General Viele. I also think the truth of history demands that the Tribune should give these facts to its readers, who may have been misled by General Viele's fictions.

Climate and Disease.

gives greater or less immunity from many diseases to such climates. Thus, while it may be true that one attack of maiaria predisposes to another attack, and long residence in malarious districts gives rise to a malarious condition, there is indisputable evidence for more or less immunity from maiaria being obtained by long residence in malarious regions. The negro is less susceptible to malaria than any other race, yet it requires a continuous abode to secure anything like perfect immunity; again, the American negro is comparatively free from malaria in some of the Southern States and some of the African tribes are entirely free from the deadly African fever, yet, if they change places they each become liable to the disease common in the country to which they emigrate. The creoles, too, of the Southern States, and negroes of pure African blood, wherever found, are comparatively exempt from yellow fever; typhoid fever is less common and less severe in tropical and subtropical regions than in colder latitudes, and permanent living in such countries gives a greater or less immunity from the disease. Another instance is furnished by the natives of New Caledonia, who are almost entirely immune from typhoid fever, and when they have an attack it is much almost entirely immune from typhoid fever, and when they have an attack it is much lighter than with newcomers. HIGH PAY FOR GREAT SINGERS. Single Generation.

How Their Pay Has Quadrupled in a

Cornhill Magazine.

When Catalani first came to London in 1806, she bargained for £2,000 for a season of ten months at the King's Theater, in the Haymarket, together with £100 "to defray the expense of her journey to London, and also one benefit night free of expense." But Catalani ended in receiving much more than that. The total amount got by her from the theater in 1807, including benefits, was £5,000, and her net profits that year with concerts, were £16,700. Albani had £2,000 for one season; and when Sontag reappeared in London in 1849, she had £1,000 a month for six months. On June 21, 1833, Madame Malibran wrote to her manager: "Dear Mr. Bunn: Pressed for time as I am, having but a few days to remain in London, I would willingly accept your offer to play the 'Somnambula' in English for one night, but on the terms of £250 payable on the morning of the presentation. Yes or no, at once, if you please." much more than that. The total amount got

the morning of the presentation. Yes or no, at once, if you please."

Considering that her charge for singing at private concerts in London in 1829 was only 25 guineas, and that Bunn had engaged her soon after this for nineteen nights for f125 per night, payable in advance, Madama Malibran seems to have estimated her rise in popularity at a tolerably high figure. By 1838 she was able to command such terms that for twenty-four appearances at the opera in May and June of that year she was paid £2,775. Malibran was, however, generous enough, while still being exacting with the manager. The story is told of how, just before her death, she had been engaged to sing for a fee of 20 guineas at a concert given in London by an Italian proengaged to sing for a fee of 20 guineas at a concert given in London by an Italian professor of music. The concert was not a success, and the poor musician called to ask if the singer would accept a moiety of her fee, which, however, she declined to do. The Italian then began to dole out the money years slowly and when he had counted money very slowly, and when he had count-ed 20 sovereigns looked up, as if to inquire whether that would be enough. "No, anwhether that would be enough. "No, another sovereign," said Malibran; "my terms are 20 guineas." He put down the other sovereign, muttering to himself, "My poor wife and children." Malibran took up the money, and then, saying with much earnest-ness, "I insisted on having my full terms that the sum might be the larger for your acceptance," put the gold into the hands of the astonished professor and hurried out

of the room.

Mme. Patti began modestly enough. In 1859, when she made her debut in New, York. Mr. Strakosch held her contract for five years, paying her 180 per month for five years, paying her the second, 1160 for five years, paying her 180 per month for the first year, 1120 for the second, 1160 for the first year, 1120 for the second, 1160 for the third, and 1200 per month for the fourth and fifth years. When she came to London, a practically untried girl of eighteen, Mr. Gye engaged her for five years at a salary of 1150 a month for the first year, 1200 for the second, 1250 for the third, 1290 for the second, 1250 for the fifth year, the lady to sing twice a week. Until her marriage to the Marquis De Caux she never received from Covent Garden more than 1120 per night, and Mr. Strakosch declared that Grisi and Mario, when at the height of their fame, never got more than 1500 per night. Now Mme. Patti can command 1800 per concert in London; she had 11,600 a night for singing at the Cincinnati operates festival, and for a solitary performance at Buenos Ayres she was rewarded with a sum of 12,200! No wonder that in the minds of most artists Paradise is situated in the neighborhood of Craig-y-nos! There are pleaty of people who think that these sums of most artists Paradise is situated in the neighborhood of Craig-y-nos! There are plenty of people who think that these sums are out of all proportion to the artistic value of the singer. Such was the opinion of the Empress of Russia when Gabriella asked 5,000 ducats to sing at a state concert. "Why," said the Queen, "that is more than I pay to my field marshals." "Then let your field marshals sing for you," was the renly. was the reply.

ON AN "OCEAN FLYER."

Boilers, Furnaces and Machinery that Propel the Great Vessel.

McClure's Magazine. Resting on the twelve furnaces are three huge boilers, which rise with great curving cylinders, rivet-studded, ending somewhere in the darkness far above; one peers up vainly to make out the tops. Each of these boilers could receive in its enormous girth four Broadway cable cars, and the three fill the width of the ship, their iron sides pressed close together. They are about twenty feet in length, and underneath their further end, in the next stoke-hole space, burn twelve other furnaces equal in size to those before us, making eight roaring fires to one boiler, or twenty-four furnaces to the three. And each furnace able to take in half a ton of coal at a gulp.

The man with the whistle is one of the three oberheizers on duty for each watch, there being nine of them in all, with nine gangs of men. Each oberheizer directs twelve stokers, who feed the twenty-four furnaces under the row of boilers, six at one end, six at the other, each tending two fires. But there is more than the one row of boilers; the Furst Bismarck has three, or nine boliers in all. And so there are always, night and day, down in her dark cellars, thirty-six stokers and their chiefs, working like demons, at seventy-two fur-naces, which blaze redhot or whitehot from the moment the steamer sails until her

Now, bending our heads, we enter another passage, dark and narrower than the former, traversing the space between two

boilers. Here is greater animation, for twelve stokers are firing on this street, six for the row of boilers under which we have just passed, and six on the other side for the second row. No oberheizer is in sight, but from the far side of the second row of boilers sounds at intervals the whistle which directs the second gang, while the whistle of the oberheizer in the first street comes through the tunnel behind us.

Now the signal from the latter sounds sharp and imperious. The two men at either sharp and imperious. The two men at either extremity, of the line spring for the fire rakes, while the two in the middle grasp their shovels. Then for five minutes they struggle with the fires, those in the center theming in great lumps of coal those on throwing in great lumps of coal, those on the ends shaping up the burning fire beds.

A Village Improvement Society. B. G. Northrop, in the Forum.

great progress in rural improvement has been made during the last ten years. Here one finds illustrations of co-operation and enterprise surpassing the more enterprise surpassing the more staid East.
The Wyoming Village Improvement Society is the foremost organization of its kind in Ohio. It was formed in 1880 at a public meeting where several spirited addresses were made. The Mayor of the village was made president, and a directory of four women and four men was appointed. These were divided into committees on trees on sidedivided into committees on trees, on side-walks, on sewerage, on finance, and on entertainments, concerts and lectures. Though the population of the village was only seven hundred, they began work with thoroughness and enthusiasm. Nearly every only seven hundred, they began work with thoroughness and enthusiasm. Nearly every man and woman in the village joined the association. They first undertook one conspicuous improvement—the enlargement and adornment of the unsightly grounds of the railroad station. They collected \$1,200 by subscriptions, the railroad company added \$400 and hauled the needed gravel and soil without charge. The result is the most attractive station park on this line of railway. In 1831 there were planted in this park one hundred and eighty-five trees and sixty-three chrubs of flowering varieties and flower beds, all arranged by a competent landscape gardener. In 1882 seven hundred and seventy trees were planted along the streets. The aggregate number of trees planted by this association is about four thousand. During its first three years the society raised, through membership dues, private subscriptions, entertainments and the like, nearly \$3,000. The membership fee was \$3 for the first year, and annually thereafter \$2; for persons not of age \$1, or the planting of one tree under the direction of the tree committee. The society has secured an efficient street sprinkling service. The property holders have laid miles of artificial stone sidewalks, and public-spirited citizens have given to the village a commodious and elegant hall, in which is a fine library and reading room. The Village improvement Society has been the leader in these and many other improvements.

No New Thing.